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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/628,566	07/29/2003	Yoshinori Akamatsu	038788.52643US	4864
23911 7	590 07/14/2004		EXAMINER	
CROWELL & MORING LLP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP			ZIMMER, MARC S	
P.O. BOX 1430			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTO	N, DC 20044-4300		1712	****

DATE MAILED: 07/14/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summan	10/628,566	AKAMATSU ET AL.	\bigcirc
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Marc S. Zimmer	1712	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	86(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	ı.
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 Ju	<u>ly 2003</u> .		
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ This	action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allowan	nce except for formal matters, pro	secution as to the merits is	
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.			
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	vn from consideration.		
5)⊠ Claim(s) <u>6-17</u> is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) 2-5 is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner	r.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce	epted or b) objected to by the E	Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti	on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).	
1. Certified copies of the priority documents			
2. Certified copies of the priority documents	• •		
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	·	ed in this National Stage	
application from the International Bureau		لہ	
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	or the certified copies not receive	a.	
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)	
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da	ite	
3) Anformation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:	atent Application (PTO-152)	

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Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claim 1 is provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 20 and 22 of copending Application No. 10/109,007. The subject matter claimed in the instant application is fully disclosed in the referenced copending application and would be covered by any patent granted on that copending application since the referenced copending application and the instant application are claiming common subject matter. Claims 20 and 22 are product-by-process claims wherein the process described each of these claims of the copending application could only be employed to make a single product, said product being that disclosed in claims 1 of the instant application. A patentable distinction in a process of making and a product made by the process cannot be demonstrated if (i) the process is an obvious way of making the product and (ii) the process can only be employed to make that product alone. Indeed, the litmus test for restriction had the method and product been claimed in the same application would

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have been a question of whether the method could be exploited to prepare another product. Clearly, this is not the case hence the Examiner's assertion of obviousness-type double patenting is justified.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

As an aside, claims 6 and 13 of the instant application appear at first glance to be not patentably distinct from claims 35 and 31 respectively of copending application serial no. 10/109,007 insofar as the drying step in each of the claims of the copending application is assumed and the stated method of formation of the silica precursor is one that is conventional in the art. (These are the two steps recited in the process claims of the copending application that are not expressly delineated in product-by-process claims 6 and 13 of the instant application.) However, it is to be emphasized that there are, in fact, numerous ways to prepare the silica sol that are all in use to some significant degree hence the Examiner concluded that the aforementioned claims are not in conflict.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 6-17 are allowable. Claims 1-5 may become allowable pending

Applicant's submission of a properly executed terminal disclaimer or the amendment of
either claim 1 in the present application or claims 20 and 22 of the copending
application serial no. 10/109007. Narisawa et al., U.S. Patent # 6,403,225, represents
the most relevant prior art as it teaches an invention identical to Applicant's in nearly

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every respect with the notable exception that the siloxane polymer described therein is terminated at only one end with an alkoxy group. The Examiner could not surmise why it would have been obvious to replace the methyl or fluoroalkyl terminal groups of the prior art polymer located at the end opposite the end having an alkoxy group(s) with another alkoxy group.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marc S. Zimmer whose telephone number is 571-272-1096. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vasu Jagannathan can be reached on 571-272-1119. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

July 12, 2004

Mare Zimmer
AU 1711